

SOV/115-59-2-37/38

28(5)

AUTHOR: Kolosova, M.F., Tkalenko, N.A.

TITLE: Improving the Design of Measuring Equipment (Uluchshat' konstruktsii izmeritel'nykh priborov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss briefly: a) a universal measuring microscope UIM-21 and b) measuring machine IZM-10. Regarding the UIM-21, it is recommended that the white lighting of the projector nozzle be replaced by green lighting as is the case with optimeters. Another suggestion is to coat the angle bars around which the frame bearings rotate, in order to avoid angle bar wear. Concerning the IZM-10, suggestions include producing a special device for checking stop measures on the machine and an apparatus for verifying optical, dividing heads.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, R. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Supersonic nonequilibrium gas flow around thin bodies of revolution

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mehaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2, 1964, 132-137

TOPIC CODES: inviscid supersonic flow, non-equilibrium chemical reaction, chemical kinetics, thermodynamics, momentum transfer, energy transfer

ABSTRACT: The inviscid supersonic flow over a thin body of revolution with non-equilibrium chemical reactions is investigated analytically. The undisturbed flow is assumed to be in equilibrium. The momentum and energy equations are solved numerically by the method of characteristics, which are linearized by assuming small perturbations about the undisturbed flow parameters. A set of differential equations is obtained, which is then solved by applying

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L 24128-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4034279

ing the Laplace transformation. An expression is derived for the perturbation potential function,  $\psi$ , and a solution is given for the perturbation velocity near the initial frozen Mach line. The boundary conditions are

$\psi = 0, \psi' = 0$   
 $\psi''(0) = 0, \psi''(\infty) = 0$   
The boundary conditions for the velocity distributions for a slender cone  $R(x) =$

RECORDED BY: M.R.  
SUBMITTED: 18Oct63  
NO REF Sov: 002

ENCL: 00  
OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: 4144

Card 2/2

TKALENKO, V.; MEL'NIKOV, G., starshiy inzhener

Receiving and cleaning grain in a continuous operation at the Velichkovo Grain Receiving Station. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.5:12-13 My '60.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Krasnodarskoye upravleniye khleboproduktov. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Krasnodarskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Tkalenko).

(Krasnodar Territory—Grain elevators)

IL'YENKOV, A.I. [Il'ienkov, A.I.]; TKHORIK, Yu.A. [Tkhoryk, Yu.O.]

Measurement of short lifetimes of current carriers in semiconductor devices using the pulse method. Ukr. Fiz. zhur. 9 no. 2: 139-149 F\*64  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk, i Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

TKALICH, A.G.

BEZHANOV, B.N.; BUSHUNOV, V.T.; SHAUMYAN, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof..  
retsenzent; KATONOV, V.A., dots, retsenzent; GARBARUK, V.N., kand.  
tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; TKALICH, A.G., re.; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A.,  
tekhn.red.

[Industrial automatic machines; theory and design] Proizvodstvennye  
mashiny-avtomaty; teoriia i raschet. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhnn.  
izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 368 p. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Machinery, Automatic)

TKALICH, A. I., MAYBORODA, V. S., RADKEVICH, P. YE. and MAMCHENKO, B. I.

"Poisoning of cattle with merkaptofos and kinds of prophylaxis."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 7, 1960, p. 65

Tkalich - chieq Vet. Dr Kurgan-Tyubinskij Rayon

Tadzhik SSR

1. TKALICH, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Workingmen's Clubs
7. Our experience in disseminating material about the Nineteenth Party Congress, Klub, No. 11, 1952.
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

RADKEVICH, P.Ye., prof.; MAMCHENKO, B.I.; TKALICH, A.I.; MAYBORODA, V.S.

Merkaptophos poisoning of cattle and measures for its prophylaxis.  
Veterinaria 37 no.7:65-66 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Radkevich).
2. Direktor Tadzhikskoy respublikanskoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (for Mamchenko).
3. Glavnnyy veterinarnyy vrach Kurgan-Tyubinskogo rayona (for Tkalich).
4. Zaveduyushchiy sanitarnym otdelom Tadzhikskoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Mayboroda).  
(Merkaptophos--Toxicology) (Cattle--Diseases and pests)

TKALICH, K.N.

Decreasing expenses and increasing the time between roll  
changing on continuous sheet mills. Met. i gornorud. prom.  
no.2:34-37 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ALEKSANDROV, I.A., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; GOUDOV, M.M.;  
MELESHKO, A.M.; TKALICH, K.N.

Ways of decreasing the crescent shape of strip for the manufacture  
of helically welded pipe. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:46-47 Jl-Ag  
164. (MIRA 18:7)

MELESHKO, A.M.; TKALICH, K.N.; YUKHNOVSKIY, Yu.M.

Studying the forward flow on continuous sheet rolling mills.  
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:43-45 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TKALICH, L.G.

IORDANISHVILI, Ye.K.; TKALICH, L.G.

Semiconductor thermostat for self-oscillators. Zhur.tekh.fiz.  
27 no.6:1215-1220 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Thermostat) (Oscillators, Crystal)

TKALICH, L.G.

57-6-10/36

AUTHOR

IORDANISHVILI, Ye.K., TKALICH, L.G.

TITLE

Semiconducting Thermostat for Autogenerators

(Poluprovodnikovyy termostat dlya avtogeneneratorov. Russian)

(Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz. 1957, Vol 27, Nr 6, pp 1215 - 1220 (U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

An apparatus for the keeping constant of the temperature of autogenerators as well as the construction of a thermostat by means of semiconductor-thermo-elements are described. The results of the investigations which had been carried out by the Institute for Semiconductors together with the Faculty for Radio Engineering of the Mozhayskii-Academy are given. 1.) A thermostat with a battery which consumes 3 - 4 W of electric energy can keep constant 100 cc at 20 - 30 ° C and within a temperature fluctuation of from +60 to -60 ° C. 2.) The distribution of the quartz-autogenerator scheme, collected in a point- or plane triode, does not essentially increase the heat stress of the battery in a thermo-stabilizing space. 3.) The blowing at the surface of the thermostat as well as of the radio-technical block is essential as the temperature within the block can be higher than 80 ° C if the outer temperatures are 55 - 60 ° C. 4.) In the case of work at low temperature conditions (-60°) an automatic switching off of the blowing, a regulation of the feeding current of the battery and an increase of the heat isolation of the thermostat must be provided. 5.) The heat-balance, i.e. the temperature demanded (+35°C) is attained in the thermostat within 20 - 40 minutes. 6.) The

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Semiconducting Thermostat for Autogenerators

scheme within the thermostat must be composed of parts which are moisture-resistant to a high degree. 7.) The inertia of the thermostat is different in the case of heating and in the case of cooling. It mainly depends on the temperature-fluctuation-amplitude as well as on the relation between the capacity of the battery and the heat stress. (With 5 illustrations and 5 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION

Institute for Semiconductors of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.  
(Institut Poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad)

PRESENTED BY

29.12.1956  
Library of Congress

SUBMITTED

AVAILABLE

Card 2/2

1. TKALICH, M. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Shchekino District - Coal
7. Report on the prospecting survey for coal in the North Shchekino section of the Shchekino District in the Tula Province. (Abstract) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. son. no. 3, 1947.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

1. TKAJICH, M. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Coal - Shchokino District
7. Report on the prospecting survey for coal in the North Shchokino section of the Shchokino District in the Tula Province. (Abstract.) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no. 3, 1947.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SHANTER, Yu.A.; TKALICH, N.Ye.

Ultrasonic control of cast parts. Zav.lab. 25 no.7:884 '59.  
(AIRA 12:10)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy  
revolyutsii.  
(Founding--Testing) (Ultrasonic testing)

SHANTER, Yu.A.; TKALICH, N.Ye.

Ultrasonic inspection of weld seams. Zav.lab 25 no.7:818-821  
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

(Welding--Testing)

28 (5)

AUTHORS: Shanter, Yu. A., Tkalich, N. Ye. SOV/32-25-7-18/50

TITLE: Ultrasonic Control of Welding Seams (Ul'trazvukovoy kontrol'svarnykh shvov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 818 - 821  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quality control of welding seams by means of ultrasonics and prismatic feeler gauges (FG) of the system TeNIITMASH can take place according to two schemes - with a direct ray and a reflected ray. The distance of the front surface of the (FG) from the middle of the welding seam, under consideration of the different rates of propagation of the longitudinal and transversal ultrasonic waves, is determined by means of an equation. Other equations serve for the determination of the position of the defect for the direct and the reflected sound ray. In the present case corresponding nomographs were drawn by means of equations, for (FG) with angles of 50 and 40° (Fig 2), and thus a considerable simplification of the computation was achieved. The work with such nomographs is illustrated by the example of the definition of the quality of a welding seam with a metal thickness of 10 mm. An appliance was designed for the exact

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Ultrasonic Control of Welding Seams

SCV/32-25-7-18/50

displacement limit of the (FG) (Ref 1). A description of the working technique is given for the detection of cracks. Welding seams of bridge cranes, welded by hand, were tested according to the described method. Special samples of welding seams were produced with the standard types of defects (pores, cracks, slag enclosures etc) and the connection was examined between the shape of the echo signal on the screen of the crack detector and the kind of the defect. The investigations were carried out by means of the crack detector UZD-7N with frequencies of 2.5 megacycles. It was found that a provisional estimation can be made with regard to the kind of defect in the welding seam (Fig 4). There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (Lugansk Works for Locomotive Construction imeni Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya)

Card 2/2

28(5)

AUTHORS: Shanter, Yu. A., Tkalich, N. Ye. SOV/32-25-7-39/50

TITLE: Attempt at Ultrasonic Control of Castings (Opyt ul'trazvukovo kontrolya litykh detaley)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, p 884 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of ultrasonic control was examined by controlling forgings and castings. The examinations were carried out with the apparatus UZD-7N and a feeler gauge at frequencies of 2.5 megacycles. The sensitivity curves obtained are given (Fig.). In examining castings of large dimensions it was difficult to obtain the surface purity required ( $\nabla\nabla 6, \nabla\nabla\nabla 7$ ). In these cases the roughly treated surface ( $\nabla 2, \nabla 3$ ) of such castings was filled and it was found that thus a sufficiently sensitive control could be carried out. Upon increasing the thickness of the filler layer, however, the sensitivity of control decreases. Cast cog wheels of steel 45KhNT and cast die castings of steel 5KhNV were ultrasonically controlled by the method described. There is 1 figure.

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SOV/32-25-7-39/50

Attempt at Ultrasonic Control of Castings

ASSOCIATION: Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (Lugansk Locomotive Construction Factory imeni Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya)

Card 2/2

DOLIDZE, G.V., kand.biolog.nauk; VOLKOVA, L.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
NESTERENKO, N.I., kand.biolog.nauk; TKALICH, P.P.

From practices in the use of poisonous chemicals. Zashch. rast.  
ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:20-21 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya Gruzinskoy  
SSR (for Dolidze). 2. Pskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya optytnaya  
stantsiya (for Volkova). 3. Laboratoriya toksikologii Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sakharnoy svekly, Kiyev (for  
Nesterenko).

TKALICH, P.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biological method for controlling the borer Pyrausta nubilalis  
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:24-25 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh  
kul'tur, g. Glukhov, Sumskoy obl.  
(Hemp—Diseases and pests)  
(Pyralid moths—Biological control)  
(Trichogramma)

1. TKALICH, S. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geological Research
7. Botanical methods in geological exploration. Bot. zhur. 37 no. 5, 1952
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. TKALICH, S. M.

2. USSR 600

3. Prospecting

7. Contents of iron in plants as a prospecting criterion, Priroda, 42, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

TKALICH, Serafim Mironovich; KRASNIKOV, V.I., red.; VERSTAK, G.V.,  
red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Practical guide on the biogeochemical method of prospecting  
for ore deposits] Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po biogeo-  
khimicheskemu metodu poskov rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva,  
Gos. nauchno-tekhnizd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr,  
1959. 50 p. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Geochemical prospecting) (Indicators (Biology))

ANTIPOV, G.I.; IVASHCHENKO, M.A. [deceased]; KORABEL'NIKOVA, V.V.;  
KOSYGIN, M.K., dotsent; KUZNETSOV, G.A., dotsent; PEKARIN,  
P.M.; ROSLYAKOV, G.V., dotsent; STRAKHOV, L.G.; CHERNYSHEV,  
G.B., red.; TKALICH, S.M., red.; MUKHIN, S.S., red.izd-va;  
GUROVA, O.A.. tekhn.red.

[Angara-Ilim iron ore deposits of trap formation in the southern  
Siberian Platform] Angaro-Ilimskie zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniya  
trappovoi formatsii iuzhnoi chasti Sibirsкоi platformy. Moskva.  
Gos.nauchno-tekhnik.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1960.  
(MIHA 13:10)

375 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.
2. Geologi Irkutskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (for Antipov,  
Ivashchenko, Korabel'nikova, Pekarin, Strakhov). 3. Irkutskiy  
igornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Kosygin, Roslyakov). 4. Ir-  
kutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Kuznetsov). 5. Glavnyy  
inzh. Irkutskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (for Tkalich).  
(Angara-Ilim region--Iron ores)

BYKADOROV, V.S., red. toma; PEKARETS, P.A., red. toma; RADCHENKO,  
G.P., red. toma; RYABOKON', N.F., red. toma; TKALICH,  
S.M., red. toma; IZRAILEVA, G.A., ved. red.

[Geology of coal and oil shale deposits in the U.S.S.R.]  
Geologija mestorozhdenii uglia i goriuchikh slantsev SSSR.  
Vol.8. 1964. 790 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy  
komitet.

TKALICH, S.P.

Studies of karst carried out by the Southern Ural Geological  
Administration; theses. Nov.kar.i spel. no.2:65-66 '61.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(Ufa Valley--Karst)  
(Belaya Valley (Bashkiria)--Karst)

TKALICH, V.L.

Landscapeing the roadside of the Novo-Ukrainka Highway Section.  
Avt.dor. 18 no.2:p 3 of cover Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Novo-Ukrainka--Roadside improvement)

ACC NR: AR7000838

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/G001/G001

AUTHOR: Saltanov, M. V.; Tkach, V. S.

TITLE: Nonstationary problem in magnetic gas dynamics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9G1

REF SOURCE: Visnyk Kyyiv's'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz. ta khim., no. 6, 1966, 75-77

TOPIC TAGS: gas dynamics, linear equation, nonstationary problem, magnetic gas dynamics, relativistic problem, three dimensional problem, symmetry integral, steady state motion, Riemann wave, nonsteady flow, cyclic coordinate, hydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: The relativistic nonstationary problem of gas dynamics and magnetic gas dynamics is analyzed in the three-dimensional form for a case of two cyclic coordinates. A complete set of symmetry integrals is obtained. These are then used to derive an equation identical, except for the notations, to Rudnev's form of Sedov's equation in the theory of plane steady-state motions. Conditions are obtained in which the problem is reduced to the solution of a linear equation.

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UDC: 538.4

ACC NR: AR7000838

Riemann waves are analyzed. An auxiliary function is introduced which satisfies the linear equation, and by means of which all the physical parameters are expressed in their final form. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

TKALICH, Ye.F.; TKALICH, V.S.

Steady states of a high-temperature plasma. A plasma  
column in a longitudinal magnetic field. Zhur. tekh.  
fiz. 32 no.12:1418-1427 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Plasma (Ionized gases))  
(Magnetic fields)

S/179/61/000/002/012/017  
E081/E141

AUTHORS: Tkalich, V.S., and Tkalich, Ye.F. (Sukhumi)  
TITLE: The correspondence between stationary flow in hydrodynamics and magneto-hydrodynamics  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No.2, pp. 115-116  
TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work by V.S. Tkalich (Ref.4: Sbornik voprosu magnitnoy gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy, Riga, 1959, p. 191; Ref.5: the present journal, 1960, No.1). The system of vector equations for the ideal magneto-hydrodynamics of an incompressible fluid are quoted from H. Alfvén (Cosmic Electrodynamics, IL, 1952). If the electric field vanishes, then in the stationary state ( $\partial/\partial t = 0$ ) the equations reduce to :

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{H} &= 0, & \operatorname{div} \mathbf{V} &= 0, & \mathbf{V} &= \phi \mathbf{H} \\ \nabla u &= \mathbf{V} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{V} - \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \mathbf{H} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{H}, & u &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}^2 + \frac{P}{\rho} + \phi^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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E081/E141

The correspondence between .....

where  $\varphi = \varphi(r)$  is a function of the coordinates. (Abstractor's note:  $\varphi$  is the only quantity in Eq.(1) defined in the paper). If  $4\pi\rho\varphi^2 \neq 1$  the equations reduce to the simpler form (Eq.3) by introducing:

$$s \equiv \text{sign}(4\pi\rho\varphi^2 - 1), \quad \xi \equiv \pm \sqrt{s(\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi\rho})}. \quad U = \xi H \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla(pv) = U \times \text{rot } U, \quad \text{div } U = 0, \quad (U \nabla) \xi = 0 \quad (3)$$

The first two equations in (3) coincide with the system of equations of stationary hydrodynamics, except that differing symbols are used. The solutions of these equations enable comparisons to be made of the kinetic and magnetic energies of the field and the solutions are compared with those obtained earlier by other workers. Acknowledgements are expressed to N.V.Saltanov for his participation in the discussions.

There are 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1960

Card 2/2

TKALICH, V.S. (Sukhumi); TKALICH, Ye.F. (Sukhumi)

Conformity between stationary motions in hydrodynamics and magnetohydro-dynamics. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Mekh. i mashinostr. no. 2:115-116  
Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Hydrodynamics) (Magnetohydrodynamics)

TKALICH, V.S. (Sukhumi); TKALICH, Ye.F. (Sukhumi)

Non-stationary spiral movements in multicomponent magnetohydrodynamics.  
(MIRA 14:12)  
PMTF no.6:8.16 N-D '61.  
(Magnetohydrodynamics)

TKALICH, Ye.F.; TKALICH, V.S.

Steady states of a high-temperature plasma. A plasma  
column in a longitudinal magnetic field. Zhur. tekh.  
fiz. 32 no.12:1418-1427 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Plasma (Ionized gases))  
(Magnetic fields)

31627  
S/207/61/000/006/002/A025  
A001/A101

26.1410

AUTHORS: Tkalich, V.S., Tkalich, Ye.F. (Sukhumi)

TITLE: On non-steady screw motions in multi-component magnetic hydrodynamics

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1961,  
8 - 16

TEXT: The purpose of this work was investigation of non-steady screw motions in multi-component magnetic hydrodynamics. The authors introduce in the analysis the analogs of electromagnetic potentials ( $\varphi$ ,  $\text{rot}B$ ) and total momentum ( $P_k$ ) of the unit of mass of k-type ions. A definition of "screw" motions is given as motions satisfying the condition:

$$\text{rot } P_k = a_k (P_k - \frac{e_k}{cm_k} \text{rot } B) \quad (1.4)$$

The present work is restricted to studying "homogeneous" screw motions in which  $a_k = a_k(t)$  i.e., quantities are independent of space coordinates. Then the system of equations given is linear with respect to the functions sought for, which

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S/207/61/000/006/002/025  
A001/A101

On non-steady screw motions ...

are magnetic and electric fields and velocities  $V_k$ . Solving the system the authors express magnetic field in terms of a single vector  $F$  depending on coordinates and time and electric field in terms of the gradient of an arbitrary harmonic function  $\Psi_0$ . If  $a_k \neq 0$ , momenta  $P_k$  and velocities  $V_k$  are expressed in terms of vector  $F$ . If  $a_k = 0$ , momentum  $P_k$  is a gradient, and such motions represent a generalization of potential motions in conventional hydrodynamics. Using harmonic-conjugated functions the authors solve the system of equations for the case of potential motions and find the vector fields of quantities  $E$ ,  $H$  and  $V_k$ . The next case considered is steady motions; in case of the absence of any magnetic field, the equation of motion in the steady case is reduced to Bernoulli's equation. In the case of traveling waves, energy  $W_k$  depends on magnetic field  $H_0$  and derivatives of function  $F$ . Several extreme cases of function  $F$  presenting a special interest are analyzed. One or another form of this function is selected depending on the mutual orientation of the magnetic field vector and direction of propagation of traveling waves. For the case of waves traveling along the magnetic field  $H_0$ , which is applicable to plasma waveguides in which magnetic field is oriented along the waveguide axis, the form of  $F$ -function looks as follows:

(5.1)

$$F = F (q_1, q_2, \gamma_3 x_3 + \omega t)$$

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S/207/61/000/006/002/025  
A001/A101

On non-steady screw motions ...

As an example the authors consider propagation of axial-symmetrical waves in a cylindrical waveguide. Introducing dimensionless quantities for frequency, density and phase velocity the authors derive a dispersion equation and find the conditions under which its solution is a real quantity. There are 17 references, 16 of which are Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1961

X

Card 3/3

TKALICH, V.S. (Sukhumi) p TKALICH Ye.F. (Sukhumi)

Helical motion in the multicomponent magnetohydrodynamics. Izv. AN  
SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.5:184-186 S-0 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)  
(Magnetohydrodynamics)

IVANOV, Boris Nikolayevich; TKALIN, Ivan Mikhaylovich; SOLNTSEV, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich; SHTRUM, Viktor Lvovich; SHNEYDER, Roman Izraylevich; MAYANSKIY, Iosif Isaakovich; BORISOVA, Volya Petrovna; ARUTTUNOV, V.O., retsenzent; BLEKHSHTEYN, L.I., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology of the manufacture of electric instruments] Tekhnologiya elektropriborostroeniia. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959.  
(MIRA 13:4)  
590 p. (Electric apparatus and appliances)

TKALIN, Ivan Mikhaylovich; SHTRUM, Viktor L'vovich; MAYOROV, S.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BLEKHSHTEYN, L.I., inzh., red.;  
SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Automation and mechanization in the manufacture of electrical  
instruments]Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v elektropriboro-  
stroenii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 331 p.  
(MIRA 15:12)

(Electric instruments) (Automation)

TKALIN, I. M.

## PLATE 1 BOOK EXTRATION

357 / 4754

*Vesprinske sverzashchenie po gruppovoye tekhnologicheskim protsessam v mehanicheskoi i prirodooborudovani*. Tsvetnoye izdatelstvo prirodoznanii i prirodooborudovaniya, 1959.

*Gruppova tekhnologiya i mehanicheskii i prirodoznanii i prirodooborudovaniya protsessam v mehanicheskoi i prirodooborudovani*. Tsvetnoye izdatelstvo prirodoznanii i prirodooborudovaniya, 1960.

778 p. Brata sliu pnyred. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S.P. Mlyntsev, Lenin Prize Winner, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor; V.N. Kuznetsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; A.S. Kozhevnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; V.N. Smirnov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor; N.M. Gulyaev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; V.V. Solntsev (Leading Department, Metalliz), Tech. Ed.; O.V. Speranskaya.

**PURPOSE:** This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in machine plants, designing organizations, and scientific-research institutes. It may also be useful to skilled workers.

**CONTENTS:** The collection contains papers presented at the Conference on Group Processing in the Machine and Instrument Industries, held November 1-3, 1959 in Leningrad. The conference was organized by scientific and technical societies of the machine and instrument industry, GOMI, RZKhM, and Lenmashin. The articles are based on the experience of industry in introducing the grouping principle in processing. They discuss basic trends in development, and group machining as the basis of batch and continuous production. The design of automatic production lines, reorganization of workspaces and specialization of equipment are discussed. Problems dealing with the introduction of group-processing methods into processing on various machine tools and into production of assemblies (casting, pressworking, forging, welding) are considered. Planning, standardization, and methods for calculating the economic effectiveness of group processing are also treated. No recommendations are mentioned. There are no references.

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TKALIN, I.M., inzh.

Use of a multicycle continuous line for the production of  
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VLASOV, Mikhail Fedorovich; PIGIN, Sergey Mikhaylovich; CHERVYAKOVA,  
Vera Ivanovna; LAVRUKHIN, M.A., retsenzent; TKALIN, I.M.,  
retsenzent; LEKHSHTEYN, L.I., red.; ZHISHNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.  
red.

[Assembly and adjustment of electric measuring devices]Sborka  
i regulirovka elektroizmeritel'nykh priborov. Izd.2., perer.  
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 260 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Electric meters)

PANKOV, S.Ye.; TKANKO, N.V.

First steps in lowering the production costs on the "Proletarskiy"  
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(Dairy cattle breeding)

TKANOV, Yu.R.

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SO: :Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
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TKANY, Z.: JEDLICKA, M.

Core bores with large profiles. p. 212. (Inzenyrske Stavby, Vol. 5, No. 4,  
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periodicals: RUDY Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1958

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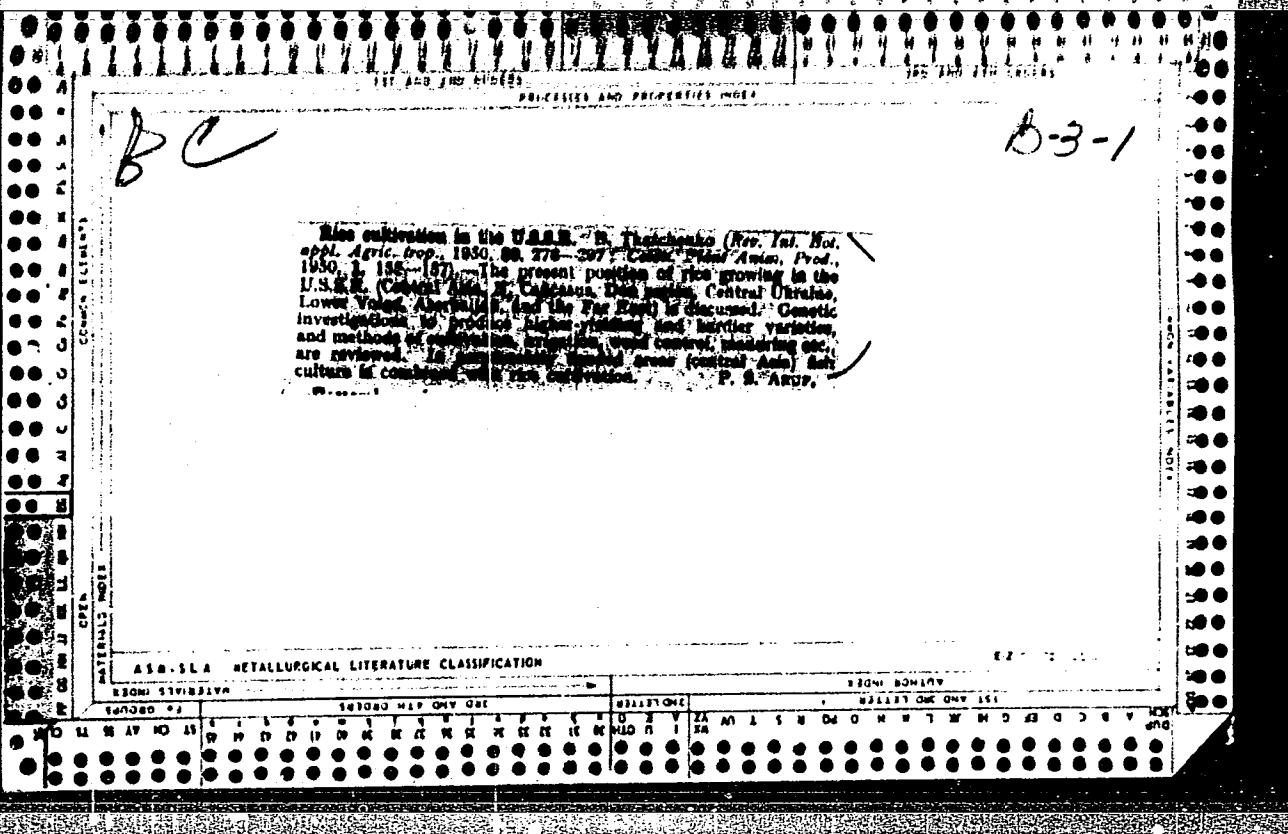
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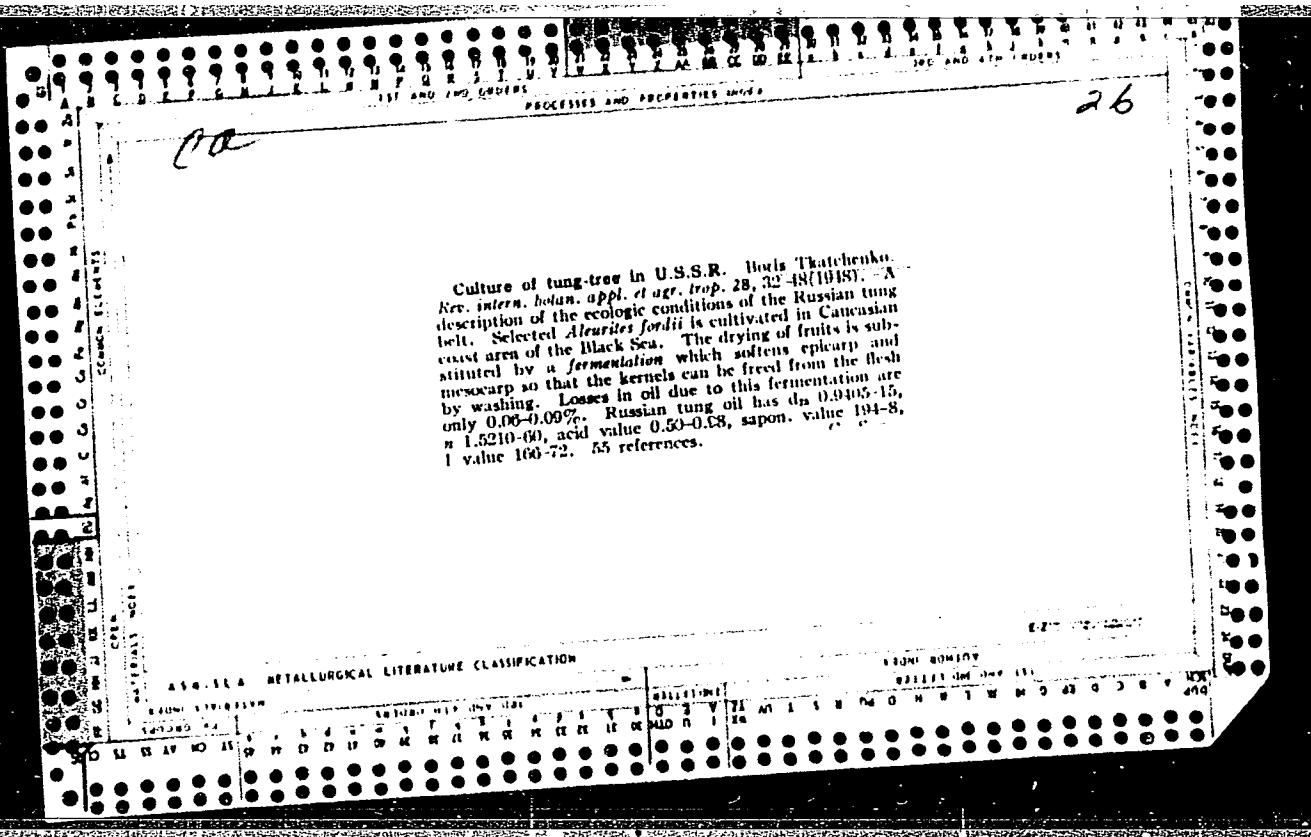
TKANY, Z.

The determination of the boring ability of rocks.

p. 524 (Inzenyrske Stavby) Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

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B-22-2

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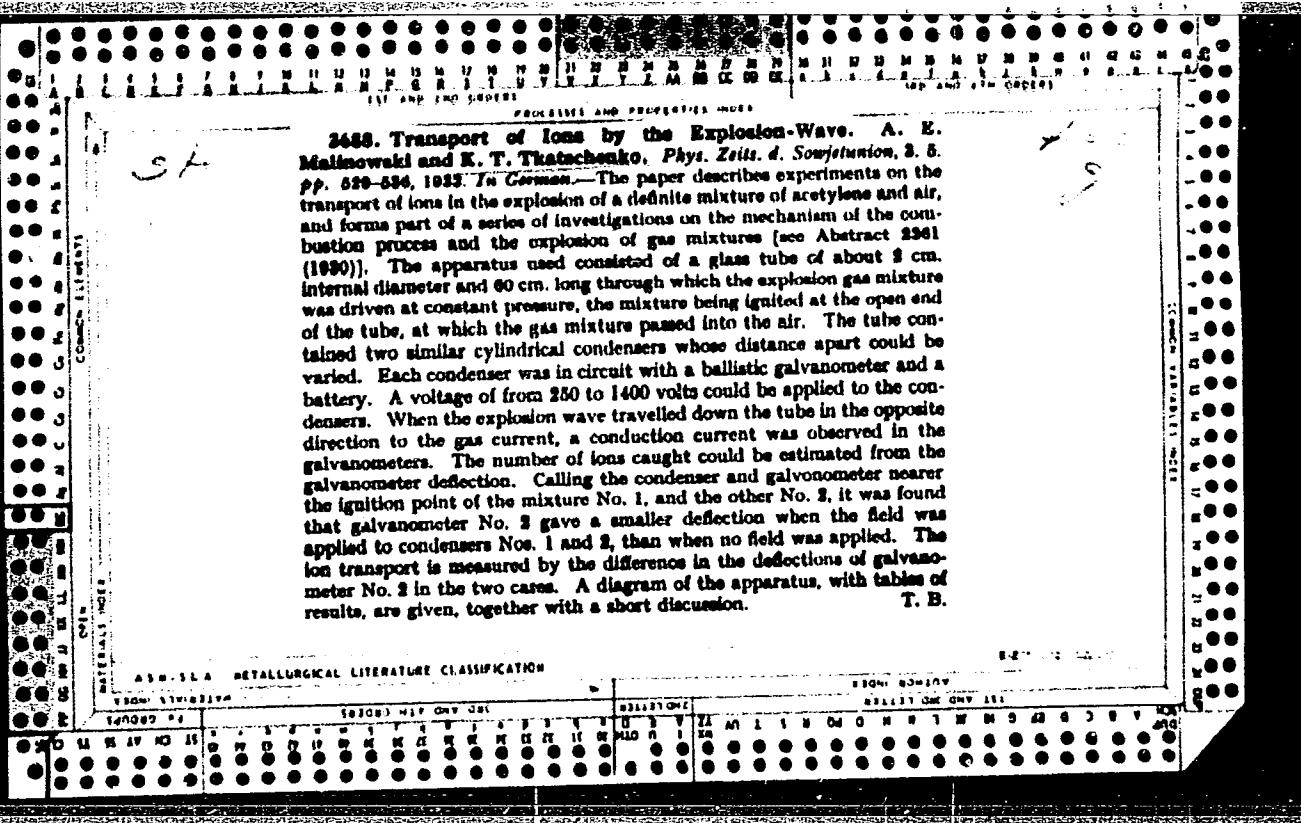
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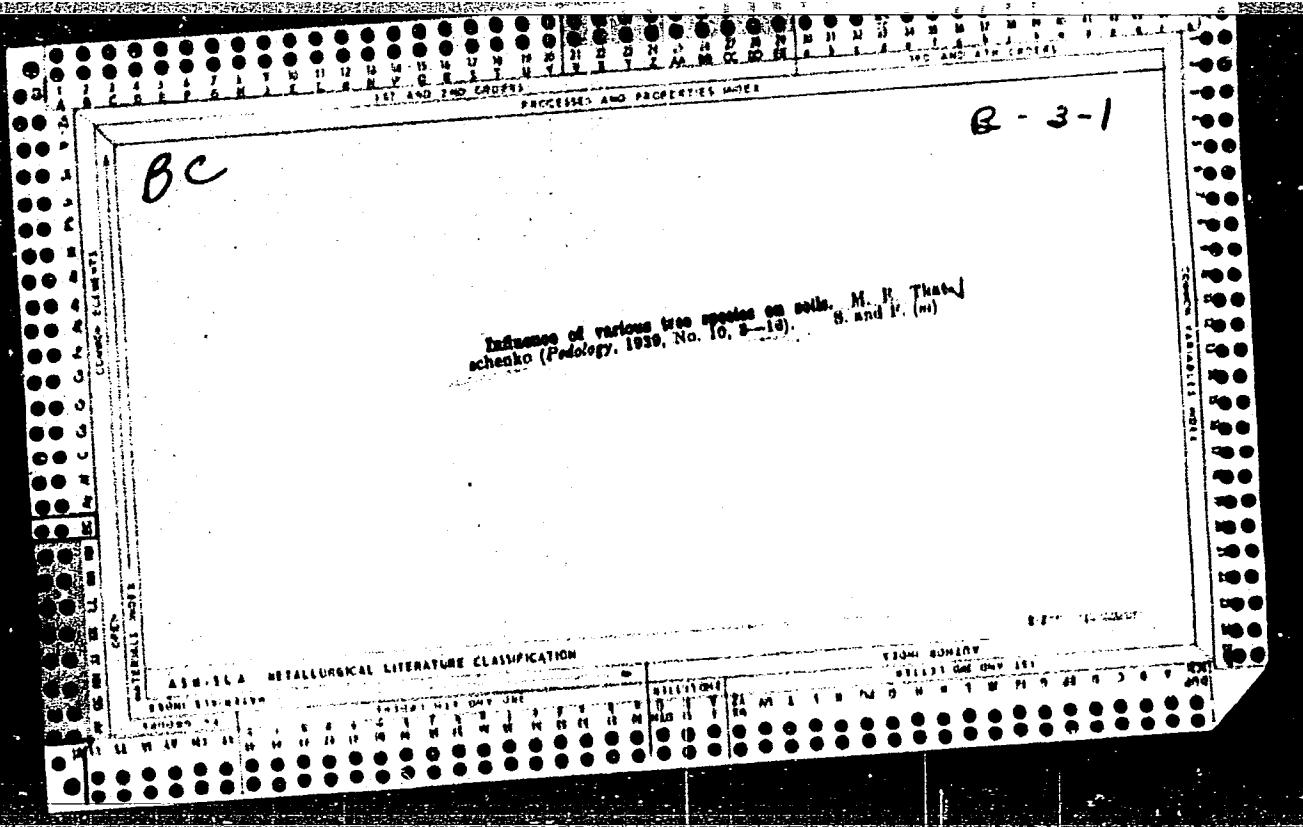
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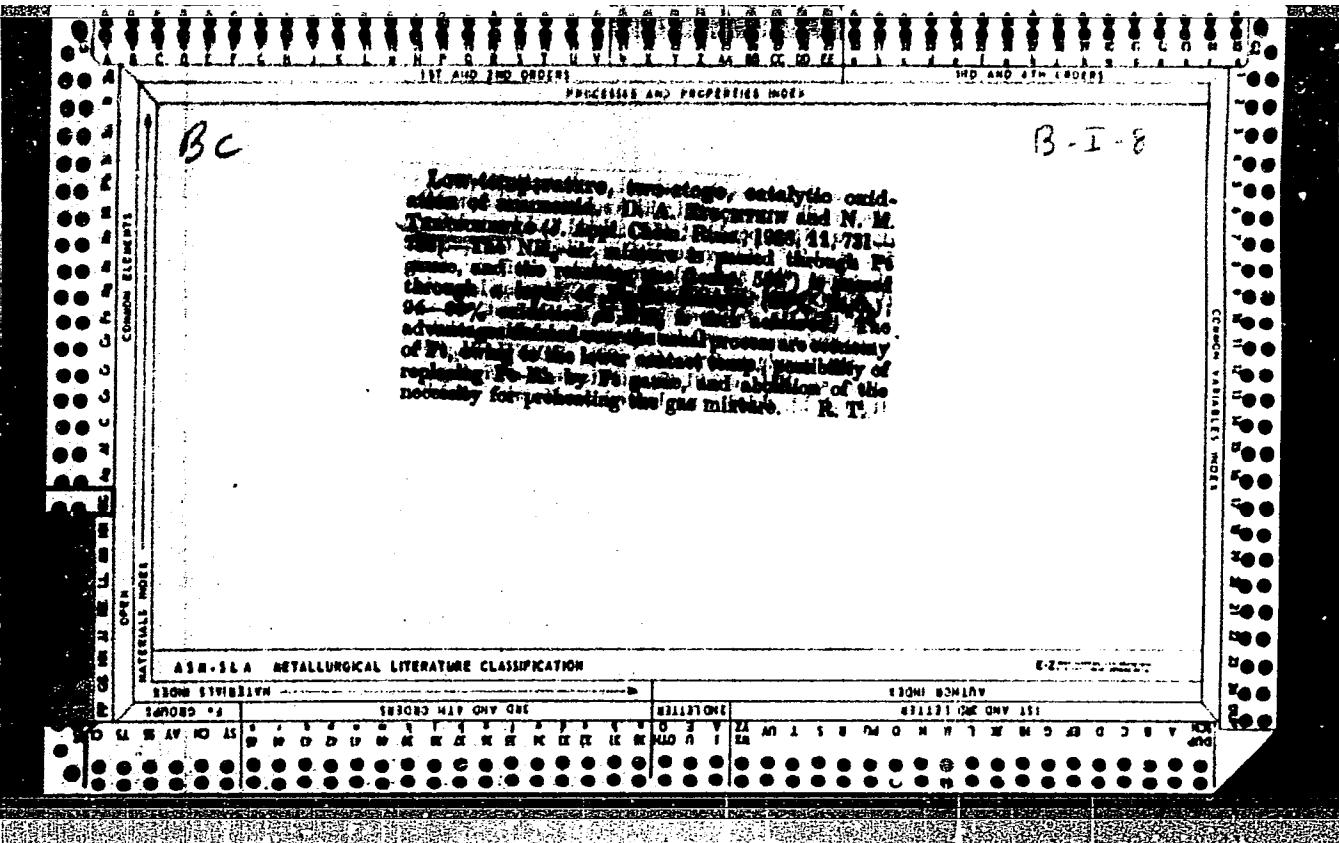
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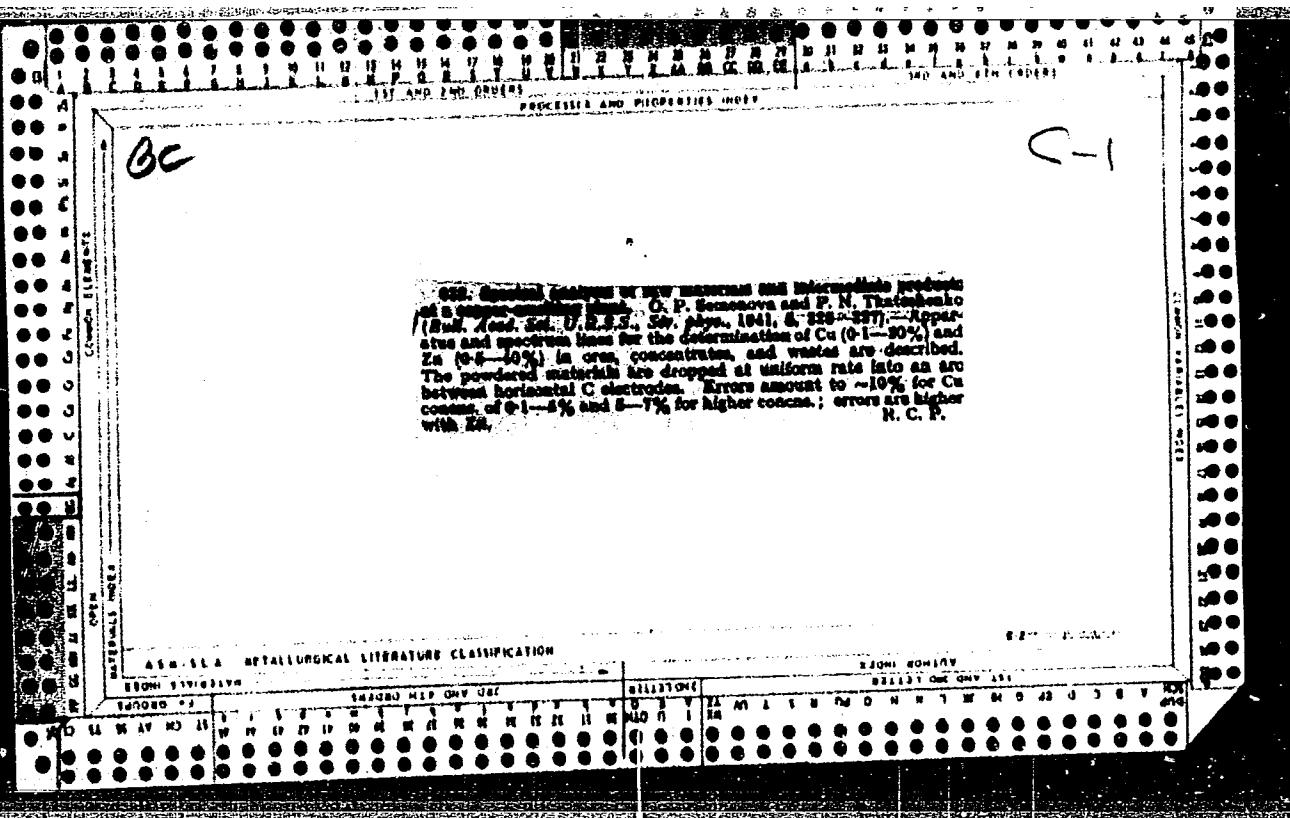
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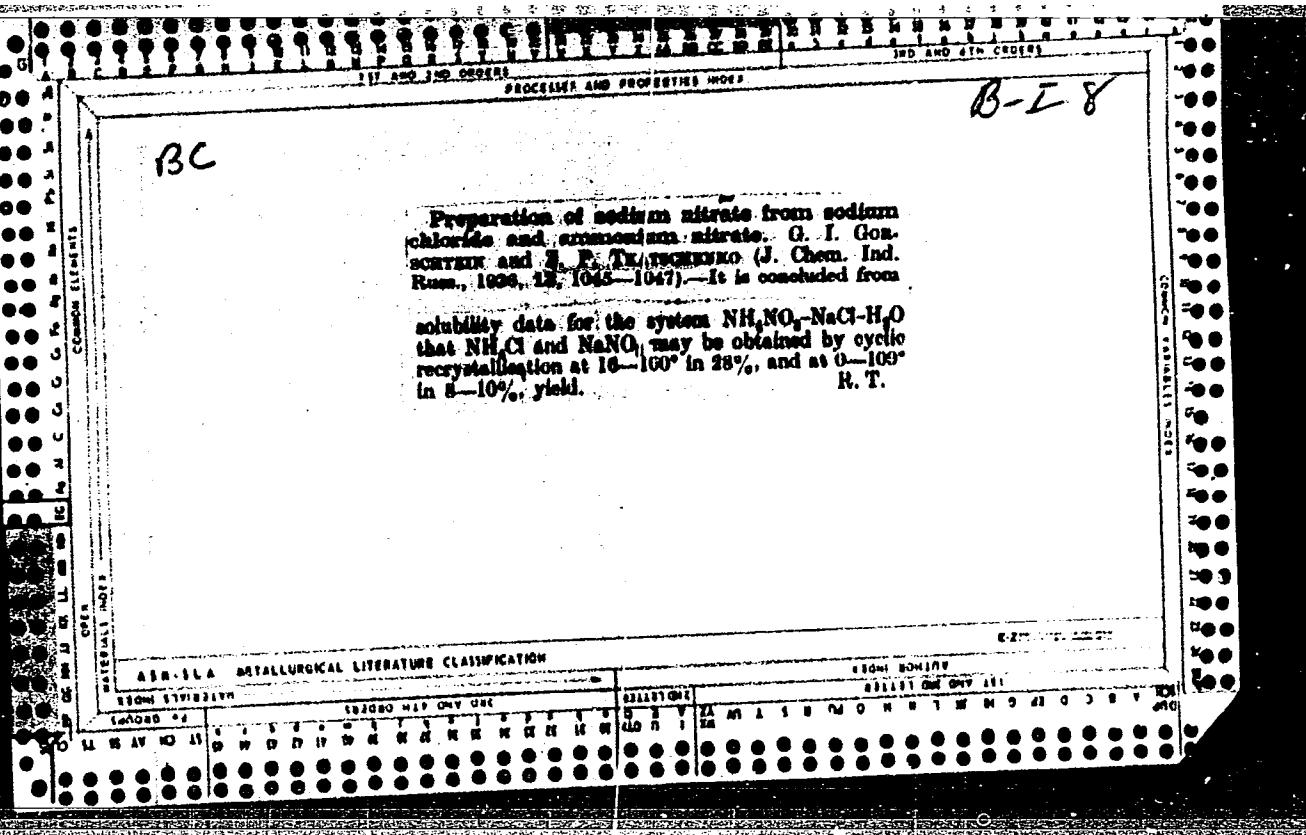
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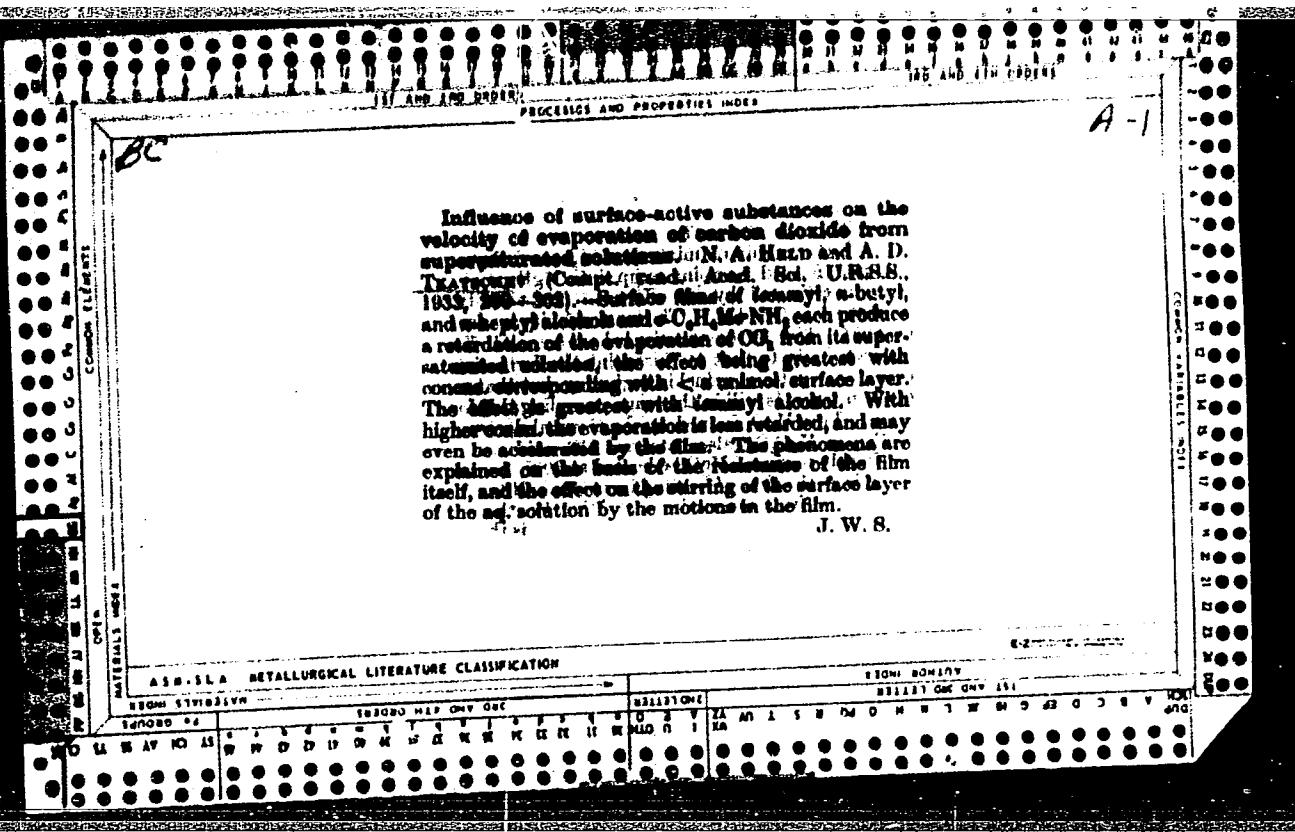
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D-50054



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L. I. TORCHITZ-VIAZOVICH, N. United States, 1938, 69, 400-421

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756010003-8"

PASSINSKIY, G.M., inzh. (Leningrad); TKALICH, M.B. (Leningrad)

Protecting radiators from freezing in air conditioning systems.  
Vod. i san. tekh. no. 2812-13 F 164 (MIRA 18:2)

TKALICH, S.M.; MINEYEV, I.K., glavnny red.; RYABENKO, V.Ye., zam. glavnogo red.; TUMOL'SKIY, L.M., zam. glavnogo red.; KUR'YANOV, F.K., otv. zav vypusk; BASSOLITSYN, Ye.P., red.; BLINNIKOV, I.I., red.; DAUKSHO, Yu.Ye., red.; DZINKAS, Yu.K., red.; ZHARKOV, M.A., red.; ZAVALISHIN, M.A., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M.M., red.; MATS, V.D., red.; MALETOV, P.I. red.; NOMOKONOVA, N., red.; NOSEK, A.V., red.; SERD, A.I., red.; SEMENYUK, V.D., red.; TAYEVSKIY, V.M., red.; TIKHONOV, V.L., red.; TROFIMUK, I.N., red.; TOMILOVSKAYA, M.V., red.; FOMIN, N.I., red.; SHAMES, P.I., red.; TROSHANIN, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Biogeochemical anomalies and their interpretation.] Biogeokhimicheskie anomalii i ikh interpretatsiia. Irkutsk, 1961.  
39 p. (Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopаемым Irkutskoi oblasti no.3).  
(MIRA 17:1)

TKALICH, V.S.

Focusing in a linear accelerator by means of traveling waves  
[with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 2 no.4:299-302 O-D  
'57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Fiziko-tekhnichniy institut AN URSR.  
(Particle accelerators)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756010003-8

TYPE WITH THE AID OF TRAVELING WAVES. V. B.

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AUTHOR:

TKALICH,V.S.

PA - 2996

TITLE:

On the Possibility of Focussing in a Linear Sccelerator by Means  
of a Travelling Wave. (O vozmozhnosti fokusirovki lineynom  
uskoritele begushchey volnoy, Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 3, pp 625-626  
(U.S.S.R.)

Received: 6 / 1957

Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

By a modification of the method of radial- and phase stabilization  
by the introduction of periodic inhomogeneities into the wave con-  
ductor (cf. V.MYRON, L.GOOD, Phys.Rev. 92, 538, 1953) the possibil-  
ity of a stabilization of the motion of heavy particles by means  
of a focussing travelling wave of an additional generator is here  
theoretically discussed. The nonrelativistic equations of motion  
are first solved for synchronic particles by successive approxima-  
tions. Next, small disturbances of the motion are examined and the  
conditions for simultaneous radial- and phase stability are de-  
rived. By the addition of nonlinear terms expressions for the angu-  
lar capture domain and the permitted dispersion of velocities are ob-  
tained. (6 Citations from Works Published).

ASSOCIATION: Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science of the  
Ukrainian SSR

PRESENTED BY:

20.12.1956

SUBMITTED:

Library of Congress

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

AUTHORS:

Stepanov, K. N., Tkach, V. S.

SOV/57-58-8-28/37

TITLE:

On Electron Plasma Vibrations in External Electric and  
Magnetic Fields (O kolebaniyakh elektronnoy plazmy vo  
vneshnikh elektricheskikh i magnitnykh poljakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1789 - 1800  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper gives an account of the study of the propagation of electromagnetic waves in a plasma placed in cross-wise arranged electric and magnetic fields. The thermal motion of the electrons is taken into consideration and the behaviour of the plasma waves is studied in detail. The fundamental equations are laid down and formula (19) for the dispersion is deduced. Several limiting cases involved in this equation are examined. Formulae (39) - (42) are deduced. They take account of the influence of the collision of the electrons with heavy particles per gap width (na shirinu razryvov). In the final part the vortex field is also considered ( $\text{rot } E \neq 0$ ) and the dispersion relation (46) for this case is obtained. The refraction index of the plasma waves is computed from (46).

Card 1/2

sov/57-58-8-28/37

On Electron Plasma Vibrations in External Electric and Magnetic Fields  
All solutions of (46) in the entire frequency range, for which  
(46) is valid, can only be obtained, if  $E_0 = 0$ . A. I.  
Akhiyezer suggested the problem and supervised the work, Ya.  
B. Faynberg and A. G. Sitenko discussed the results with the  
authors. There are 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN USSR, Khar'kov (Physical and  
Technical Institute, AS USSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1957

Card 2/2

TKALICH, V. S.

807/562

## PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

Kiev, 1958.

Konferentsiya po magnetnoy hidrodinamike. Kiev, 1958.  
 Voprosy magnetnoy hidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy: trudy konferentsii po uchebno-tekhnicheskym i plazmam-fizicheskym problemam. Trudovye doklady Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoj SSR, Kiev, 1959. 343 p.  
 Conference Report, 1,000 copies printed.  
 Errektia slyp izmerit.

Symposium "Avtomagnitnye i magnetnoye issledovaniya v plazme". Institute of Physics and Mathematics, National Board, D.S.S.R., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor I.M. Kirev,  
 Professor A.I. Volodko, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor V.A. Vol'vov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics Yu.M. Kremlev;  
 Doctor of Physics and Mathematics V.P. Vlasov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics Yu.M. Kremlev;  
 Mathematician V.G. Vinok, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics Yu.P. Kurchanov,

and V.Ya. Klyverman.

Zad. 1. Klyverman, Tech. Mat.: A. Klyverman  
 26.1 In the present book is intended for physicists working in the field of magnetohydrodynamics and plasma dynamics. The book contains the transactions of a conference held in Kiev, Ukraine, on magnetohydrodynamics, magnetohydrodynamics, and plasma dynamics. The conference was held in Kiev in June 1958, on problems in the investigation of the basic laws in the field of magnetohydrodynamics, establishing contact between the physical and applied aspects of magnetohydrodynamics, and applying magnetohydrodynamics to problems in applied physics. During research in theoretical branches of the conference, the participation of theoretical physicists from different parts of the Soviet Union was planned. The conference took place in the summer of 1958, and 55 papers were read. Similar conferences will be held regularly in the future. The next such conference is scheduled to be held in Kiev in June 1960. In this present collection of papers are presented by the authors of the conference, most of the papers and comments on papers are divided into two parts: one part deals with problems in theoretical magnetohydrodynamics and plasma dynamics, the other part deals with problems in such aspects of the problem as magnetic reconnection and magnetic reconnection in magnetohydrodynamics (I.A. Frank-Lampe, G. I. Dordyayev, G. V. Oshchepkov), the theory of conductivity and resistivity in magnetohydrodynamics (G.V. Gordayev and A.I. Klyverman), the second part deals with problems in magnetohydrodynamics (A.I. Klyverman), magnetohydrodynamics and the investigation of conductivity in a magnetic field (G.V. Gordayev), the second part deals with problems of experimental magnetohydrodynamics (V.L. Kostylev), the possibility of shock waves and magnetohydrodynamics (A.I. Klyverman), and the development of magnetohydrodynamics, including the application of physical simulation for investigation of hydrodynamic processes in liquid metals (I.M. Kirev) and the development of the electromagnetic pump (P.O. Kirillov). Several articles are devoted to induction heating of electric arcs (F. A. Tarhanian SSSR). Several articles discuss for molten metal, power electronic circuits, electronic switches for molten metal, and their application in metallurgical systems. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

195  
 Klyverman, V.A. On Magnetic Boundary Layers and Discharges of an Electrostatic Current in Liquid Metals

1971  
 Klyverman, V.A. Investigating the Roots of Equations for a Conductive Layer in a Two-Parameter Steady State

## PROBLEMS IN EXPERIMENTAL MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS

Kirev, I.M. Stability Methods and Physical Modeling in Investigations of Electromagnetic Processes in Liquid Metals

Kirev, I.M. Stability Methods and Physical Modeling in Investigations of Electromagnetic Processes in Liquid Metals

Klyverman, V.A. Comments on the Paper

7

CARD 8/12

SOV/179-59-4-18/40

10(4)  
AUTHOR:

Tkalich, V. S. (Sukhumi)

TITLE:

Investigation of the System of Equations of Magnetic Hydro-mechanics

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr. 4, pp 134-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The system of equations of ideal magnetic hydromechanics (hydromechanics of incompressible liquids) is first written down in the absolute Gaussian unit system (Ref 1). For the steady case  $\partial/\partial t = 0$ , the system can be written down in form of (1) after integration of the induction equation. This system is studied in any orthogonal coordinate system ( $q_1, q_2, q_3$ ). The investigation is restricted to  $\partial/\partial q_3 = 0$ , and the method by I. S. Gromeka (Refs 3,4) is generalized for this case. The general solutions of the first two equations (1) have the form of (2). Formula (2) is substituted into the third component of the induction equation,  $\partial\phi/\partial q_3$  is assumed to be equal to 0 ( $\phi$  is the electrostatic potential), and a Jacobian equation (Ref 5) is obtained, the general solution

Card 1/2

SOV/179-59-4-18/40

## Investigation of the System of Equations of Magnetic Hydromechanics

of which has the form of (3). When the cross derivations of function  $\Phi$  are set equal to each other, an equation is obtained which gives a further Jacobian equation by means of (2). The third component of the equation of motion has a similar form. The total solution of this system is (4). These equations (4) constitute a system of equations which are linear with respect to  $H$  and  $V$ . If the determinant of the system is not equal to zero, the system can be solved with respect to  $H$  and  $V$ , and the formulas (5) are obtained. By use of (2) the two first components of the equation of motion (1) can be represented in form of (6). This formula is equivalent to Pfaff's equation.  $H$  and  $V$  are eliminated, and formula (7) is obtained by means of (5). On the assumption of (8), formula (7) can be simplified to formula (9). The general solution of (9) is equation (10). If the conditions of (11) are applicable, formula (10) becomes linear. - P. Ya. Kochina discussed the results of the investigation with the author. N. V. Saltanov and T. R. Soldatenkov showed continuous interest in the present investigation. There are 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED:  
Card 2/2

December 29, 1958

67600

SOV/179-59-5-21/41

10.4000

AUTHOR: Tkalich, V. S. (Sukhumi)

TITLE: Transformation of a System of Equations for the  
Hydrodynamic Approximation of plasma γPERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5,  
pp 122-123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plasma of N types of ions considered in a stationary Maxwell system  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \equiv 0$  is defined by Eq (1), where  $\varphi$  is the electrostatic potential. The general solution can be presented in the form of Eq (2), where  $\psi$  and  $\Psi_k$  - stream functions,  $h_3$  - the third Lame coefficient;  $H = h_3 H_3$ ,  $V_k = h_3 v_{k3}$ . If Eq (2) is substituted in the equation of ion motion, Eq (1) (k-type), then the formula

$$J(\Psi_k, a_k \psi + V_k) = 0$$

can be obtained, the solution of which can be shown as Eq (3). Thus, the magnitude of  $H$  can be defined as Eq (4). By excluding  $V_k$  from the third equation of Eq (3), the expression Eq (5) can be obtained from which the formula (6) is derived for the first two

Card 1/2

67600

SOV/179-59-5-21/41

Transformation of a System of Equations for the Hydrodynamic  
Approximation of Plasma

components of the equation of ion motion (k-type):

$$\nabla^* w_k = (v_k \times v_{\text{tot}} v_k)^* + \alpha_k (v_k \times H)^*.$$

The system of equations (5) and (6) can be shown in  
the linear form as Eq (7), which, together with  
Eqs (2) to (4), determines the magnetic field and the  
velocity. Acknowledgments are expressed to N.V. Saltanov  
for his advice.  
There are 4 Soviet references.

4

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

Card 2/2

69305

S/179/60/000/01/030/034

E032/E514

10.2000A

AUTHOR: Tkalich, V.S. (Sukhumi)TITLE: A Study of the Equation of Magnetic Hydromechanics in  
the Two-Parameter CasePERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 1,  
pp 182-183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of previous work reported by the author in Ref 1. The notation employed is defined in that paper, where it was shown that in the steady state the system of equations of ideal magnetic hydromechanics is given by Eq (1) of the present paper. The analysis of these equations given in Ref 1 is continued in the present note, using the method of I. S. Gromeka (Refs 1-6). The analysis is carried out in an arbitrary orthogonal system of coordinates  $(q_1, q_2, q_3)$  assuming that the quantities  $\underline{H}$ ,  $\underline{v}$ ,  $\Phi$ , and  $w$  are independent of  $q_3$ . The two-parameter solenoidal fields  $\underline{H}$  and  $\underline{v}$  were shown in Ref 1 to be  $\checkmark$

Card 1/3

69305

S/179/60/000/01/030/03<sup>4</sup>  
E032/E514

## A Study of the Equation of Magnetic Hydromechanics in the Two-Parameter Case

given by Eq (2), where  $H$  and  $V$  are given by Eq (3) and  $\Psi$ ,  $\Psi_0$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  are all arbitrary functions of  $\xi$  and the latter quantity is an arbitrary function of  $q_1$  and  $q_2$ . Substituting Eq (2) into Eq (1), one finds that the electrostatic potential is a function of the parameter  $\xi$ . Moreover, the arbitrary function  $\beta$  can be expressed in terms of the electrostatic potential  $\Phi$  in the form  $\beta = cd\Phi/d\xi$ . Thus, all the equations in Eq (1) can be integrated in a closed form except for the first two components of the equation of motion (Eq 5). If the determinant of the system given by Eq (3) has a non-zero value, then the parameter  $\xi$  is conveniently chosen to be of the form given by Eq (6). The quantities  $H$  and  $V$  are then given by Eq (7). Integration of the equation of motion (Eq 5) yields the solution given by Eq (8), which can also be rewritten in the form given by Eq (10). If  $w$  is of the form defined by Eq (11), where  $a$ ,  $a^0$  and  $a^1$  are arbitrary constants, then the basic equation (Eq 10)  $\checkmark$

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becomes linear. The analysis is then continued for the special case of a cylindrical system of coordinates and assuming that the functional relationship  $J(\xi, r) = 0$  exists. An expression is derived for the total pressure  $P(r)$ . A further special case discussed is that in which the determinant of Eq (3) is equal to zero. Acknowledgments are made to N. V. Saltanov and Ye.F. Tkalich for valuable discussions.

There are 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1959

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Card 3/3

TKALICH, V.S. (Sukhumi); TKALICH Ye.F. (Sukhumi)

Helical motion in ~~the~~ multicomponent magnetohydrodynamics. Izv. AN  
SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.5:184-186 S-O '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)  
(Magnetohydrodynamics)

6 8000 (3201, 1099, 1162)  
1 910 also 1144, 1063, 1147

86813  
S/185/60/005/001/013/018  
A151/A029

, 19300

REF ID: A Tkalich, V.S.; Pakhomov, V.I.

TITLE: Elastic Waves in a Thin Toroidal Tube Filled With a Liquid

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy Fizychnyy Zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 115 - 117

TEXT: The generation of homogeneous acoustic fields in a liquid is of great importance for certain technical purposes (Ref. 1). A homogeneous acoustic field (according to period) can be generated in a resonator which is shaped like a toroidal tube filled with a liquid. In such a system, a wave can be established which runs along the tube's axis (Ref. 2). Mathematically and by considering the potential of the liquid's velocity, the deformation vector in a hard body, the velocity of the sound in the liquid ( $c$ ), the longitudinal ( $c_L$ ) and transverse ( $c_T$ ) sound velocities in the liquid, the normal tension component on the inner surface of the tube, as well as a number of other factors, the authors derive a formula by which the phase speed can be calculated:

$$\frac{c^2}{c_L^2} = \frac{b(3 - 4a) + (1 - a)(1 + d) \pm \sqrt{[b(3 - 4a) + (1 - a)(d - 1)]^2 + d(1 - 2a)^2}}{\frac{d}{2} + 2b(1 - a)} \quad (8)$$

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A151/A029

#### Elastic Waves in a Thin Toroidal Tube Filled With a Liquid

where  $a = \left(\frac{c_t}{c_e}\right)^2$ ,  $b = \left(\frac{c_t}{c}\right)^2$ ,  $d = 2 \frac{\rho r v}{\rho_0 \Delta r}$ . The phase speed calculated according to the above formula (for the minus symbol) coincides with the results of the calculation and the experiment (Ref. 4) in the case of small frequencies. The radicant expression in the formula is a positive value. It has been established that there are always two different undamped waves, which correspond to two solutions (8) of the own frequencies' equation (7). The relationship of the energy flow in the wall of the tube to the energy flow in the liquid  $q$  at  $d \gg 1$  is expressed in the following way:

$$q = \frac{a (\Omega^2 b - 1)}{2 d} \cdot \frac{a^2 + (1 - a)^2}{(1 - a)(1 - 2a)^2}. \quad (9)$$

Therefore, if the phase speed is close to the sound velocity in the liquid, then the greatest part of the energy is concentrated in the liquid. Thus, the homogeneity of the acoustic field in a liquid is attained (on the average according to period) owing to the thinness of the tube. In closing, the authors express their gratitude to K.D. Syel'nykov, O.I. Akhiyezer, V.S. Humenyuk, H.Ya. Lyubars'kyy and M.A. Khyzhnyak for valuable discussions. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 English.

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Elastic Waves in a Thin Toroidal Tube Filled With a Liquid

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tehnichnyy instytut AN UkrSSR (Physico-Technical Institute,  
AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

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Card 3/3

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B013/B063

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AUTHORS: Saltanov, N. V., Tkalich, V. S.TITLE: Magnetohydrodynamic Waves of Finite AmplitudePERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10,  
pp. 1253 - 1255TEXT: From the set of equations (1) for an ideal, incompressible fluid  
of ideal conductivity the authors derived equation (7),

$\left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 - v_\alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right] \vec{\psi} = 0; v_\alpha^2 = H_0^2 / 4\pi Q$ , on the condition that all physical quantities depend on time and one coordinate. The general solution (Ref. 4) of equation (7) is given by  $\vec{\psi} = \vec{\psi}_+(r - \int v_0 dt + v_\alpha t) + \vec{\psi}_-(r - \int v_0 dt - v_\alpha t)$  (8), where the vectors  $\vec{\psi}_+$  and  $\vec{\psi}_-$  are arbitrary functions of their arguments. Equation (9),  $\vec{h} = \vec{\psi}_+ + \vec{\psi}_-$ ,  $\vec{v} = (1/\sqrt{4\pi Q})(\vec{\psi}_+ - \vec{\psi}_-)$ , holds for the fields  $\vec{h}$  and  $\vec{v}$ . This solution describes the sum of two waves

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Magnetohydrodynamic Waves of Finite Amplitude S/057/60/030/010/017/019  
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propagating along a constant magnetic field in opposite directions. The conducting fluid is assumed to propagate along the field at a velocity  $v_o(t)$ . The latter is an arbitrary time function. In this wave, the vector of the variable part of the magnetic field strength is arbitrarily polarized. The following relations hold for  $v_o = 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\psi} &= \vec{\psi}_+ (r + v_a t) + \vec{\psi}_- (r - v_a t) \\ \vec{h} &= \vec{\psi}_+^! + \vec{\psi}_-^!, \quad \vec{v} = (1/\sqrt{4\pi\rho}) (\vec{\psi}_+^! - \vec{\psi}_-^!) \end{aligned}\} \quad (10)$$

In waves having the form of (10), the vectors  $\vec{h}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , in general, are not parallel. As a result, there is one component of the alternating field in the direction of a constant magnetic field (contrary to the Alfvén and Valen waves). The authors thank Ye. F. Tkalich for discussions. There are 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

Card 2/2

Tikalich, V. S.

S/056/60/039/01/12/029  
B006/B070

AUTHOR: Tkalich, V. S.

TITLE: Waves of Finite Amplitude in a Multi-component Conducting Medium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,  
Vol. 39, No. 1 (7), pp. 73-77

✓B

TEXT: The purpose, for which the present work was undertaken, was to reduce the system of equations which in hydrodynamical approximation describes a non-perfect plasma (which consists of N kinds of ions each of which may be considered to be an incompressible fluid) to a linear system. With this reduction the assumption that the signal be small is avoided. The propagation of waves with finite amplitude is investigated for the case when the neutral plasma is situated in a constant homogeneous magnetic field. Some conditions for the applicability of the hydro-dynamical approximation to a plasma are mentioned. Thus, for example, to satisfy the condition of incompressibility, the plasma temperature should be so high that the thermal velocity substantially exceeds the

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Waves of Finite Amplitude in a Multi-component Conducting Medium

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translational velocity. Results obtained for a two-component plasma (particularly the phase velocity) are compared with the results of other authors (S. I. Braginskiy, Ref. 3, S. I. Syrovatskiy, Ref. 15). In conclusion, the choice of appropriate boundary value conditions is considered. The author thanks N. V. Saltanoy and Ye. F. Tkalich for discussions. There are 15 references: 12 Soviet, 2 American, and 1 Swedish.

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SUBMITTED: October 22, 1959

Card 2/2

TKALICH, V. S.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Several non-linear problems of plasma dynamics." Sukhumi, 1961. 12 pp; (Physics-Technical Inst Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 205)

S/179/61/000/002/012/017  
E081/E141

AUTHORS: Tkalich, V.S., and Tkalich, Ye.F. (Sukhum)

TITLE: The correspondence between stationary flow in hydrodynamics and magneto-hydrodynamics

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No.2, pp. 115-116

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work by V.S. Tkalich (Ref.4: Sbornik voprosu magnitnoy gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy, Riga, 1959, p. 191; Ref.5: the present journal, 1960, No.1). The system of vector equations for the ideal magneto-hydrodynamics of an incompressible fluid are quoted from H. Alfvén (Cosmic Electrodynamics, IL, 1952). If the electric field vanishes, then in the stationary state ( $\partial/\partial t = 0$ ) the equations reduce to :

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{H} &= 0, & \operatorname{div} \mathbf{V} &= 0, & \mathbf{V} &= \varphi \mathbf{H} \\ \nabla w &= \mathbf{V} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{V} - \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \mathbf{H} \times \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{H}, & w &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}^2 + \frac{P}{\rho} + r \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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where  $\varphi = \varphi(r)$  is a function of the coordinates. (Abstractor's note:  $\varphi$  is the only quantity in Eq.(1) defined in the paper). If  $4\pi\rho\varphi^2 \neq 1$  the equations reduce to the simpler form (Eq.3) by introducing:

$$\epsilon \equiv \text{sign}(4\pi\rho\varphi^2 - 1), \quad \xi \equiv \pm \sqrt{\epsilon \left(\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi\rho}\right)}, \quad U \equiv \xi H \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla(\rho v) = U \times \text{rot } U, \quad \text{div } U = 0, \quad (U \nabla) \xi = 0 \quad (3)$$

The first two equations in (3) coincide with the system of equations of stationary hydrodynamics, except that differing symbols are used. The solutions of these equations enable comparisons to be made of the kinetic and magnetic energies of the field and the solutions are compared with those obtained earlier by other workers. Acknowledgements are expressed to N.V.Saltanov for his participation in the discussions.

There are 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1960

Card 2/2

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S/179/61/000/005/004/022  
E031/E426

26.2254-

AUTHOR: Tkalich, V.S. (Sukhumi)

TITLE: On unsteady motion in non-ideal magnetic hydromechanics

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye  
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye.  
v.5, 1961, 22-29

TEXT: The fundamental equations are transformed by the introduction of a curvilinear coordinate system, and the discussion limited to the case when the physical quantities and the Lame coefficients are independent of the third coordinate. A system of four scalar equations is obtained from which can be determined the stream functions, and the three components of the velocity and magnetic fields. If the coordinate system is cartesian, two non-linear equations are obtained for the stream functions, the remaining quantities are obtained by solving these equations and substituting in the other equations. A number of exact solutions are given for special cases which include steady motion, inviscid fluid and the absence of transverse components of the magnetic field. Acknowledgments are expressed to Ye.F.Tkalich for discussion. I.S.Gromek and S.A.Regirer are mentioned in the Card 1/2

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